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RECENT ACHIEVEMENTS OF MECHANIZATION IN THE KARAGANDA COAL BASIN

B. F. Bratchenko

The Karagandaugol' Co bine fulfilled the 1949 state plan ahead of schedule, completing the rive-year Plan for level of production in 32 years. "Uglerazrez the open rit mining trust, and Mices No 20, No 3 imeni Kirov, No 18-bis, No 50/52, No 47, No 49, No 104, No 42/43 and a number of others have already completed their 5-year quota for gross output. The combine as a whole has pledged to fulfill the Five Year Flan by 7 November.

The Karagendaugol Combine fulfilled the 1950 first half-year output plan 102.9 percent. Four trusts and 24 mines fulfilled the half-year plan ahead of schedule.

The years 1949 and 1959 are characterized not only by an increase in the amount of coal output but also by a great qualitative change in the methods of underground coal mining. This thange resulted from the extensive introduction of new machinery and mechanisms, coal combines, loading machines, improved heavy conveyers, winches, heavy electric locomotives, and from the adoption of notal mine props in development work and in actual mining operations. Open-pit miners achieved great success as a result of the introduction of powerful new excavators, bulldozers, terracing plows, and drilling machines.

Labor productivity for the combine as a whole rose 21.8 percent over the same period of 1949. Farticular attention has been paid to mechanizing the loading of coal onto the conveyer. This phase of mining was only 8.6 percent mechanized in December 1949, but by June 1950 a level of 25 percent had been attained. In mines No 31, No 17-bis, No 31-bis, and a few others coal loading is mechanized as much as 70-80 percent. In mines No 31 and 38 work has been begun on the conversion to complete mechanization of all phases of production, starting at the mine face and ending with the loading of coal onto railroad cars.

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In mine 40.7, which is working the 0.75-meter thick "Slotsbyy" seam, a coal stripper has been introduced at a 130-meter-long mine face. Daily productivity at the mine face is 100-120 tone. Thirty persons are employed her...

Although a considerable number of S-153 loading machines are available, these mathines are still inadequately utilized. Shaft sinking and drift cutting average 40 linear meters per machine. Special brigades in mines No 17-bis, No 20 No 3-bis, and No 3 imani Kirov have achieved as much as 80-120 linear meters.

Metal props are being used me and more frequently both at mine faces and in mine development work in Karaganua. At present more than 50 mine faces are supported by metal props. This has freed 150 persons who were previously employed in providing the mine faces with mine timbers. More than 10 kilometers of main development workings are supported by metal props of various shapes. Consequently manual labor in repair and maintenance of workings has decreased 22 percent over the beginning of 1949 per 1,000 tons of cutput.

Coal conveying and hauling are already completely mechanized. Heavy STR-30 and SKR-11 conveyers move coal along the mine face and electric locomotives handle haulage. Remote-control winches are set up at nearly all mine faces.

The plan for labor productivity in exploitation work was fulfilled 101.6 percent for the first half of 1990. Labor productivity was 130.3 percent of that of 1945 but it is still only 89.2 percent of the prewar level.

Intensive work has been done on perfecting methods of working seams in the Karaganda Basin. Experiments in removing the "Verkhnyaya Marianna" seam by a two-layer and three-layer method are being carried out.

Construction of mechanized lifts to transport personnel along sloping workings is very important for the Karaganda Basin where the majority of mines slope and there are long passages for personnel transport. Of 15 lifts to be introduced into these mines, six are already in operation, three will soon go into operation, sno the others well begin functioning by the end of the year.

At present almost 80 percent of the sloping mine faces have been converted to a two-shift system and multipurpose brigades have been organized at these mine faces.

Phousands of workers with varying qualifications have been prepared in the training-course network. This important work will be carried on on an even greater scale in the second half of the years

Further improvements in the mines, mechanization of heavy and labor-consuming processes; an improved method of working seams, increased efforts to prevent coal losses, introduction of outstanding methods of work and production -- these are the main tasks facing the Karaganda coal miners in 1950.

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